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Title of the Invention: Oily Cosmetics

Application No.:

S63-110078

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Applicant:

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Inventor:

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SPECIFICATION

- Title of the Invention
 Oily Cosmetics
- 2. Claim
- 1. An oily cosmetic characterized by comprising a cosmetic base which comprises a silicone composition including a high viscosity silicone and a low viscosity silicone oil, and comprises a solid oil agent having a compatibility with the silicone composition; and a cosmetic powder.
- 3. Detailed Description of the Invention [Field of Industrial Application]

The present invention relates to an oily cosmetic. More particularly, it relates to an oily cosmetic, and in particular, a solid cosmetic, which provides superior feeling to the touch such as smooth spreadability during application, a rich impression, good finishing, and the like, exhibits good releasability from a mold when it is molded into a stick, and has a superior glossy external appearance.

[Prior Art and Problems Thereof]

Oily cosmetics are widely employed since they exhibit superior properties in view of adhesive power and covering power with respect to the skin, and water resistance of cosmetic films. In addition, conventional oily cosmetics are produced by commonly employing an oil base comprising a semi-solid oil or a liquid oil and a solid oil, or employing an oil base gelled by further adding an oil gelling agent thereto; mixing and dispersing a cosmetic powder therein; solidifying the mixture; and molding it.

However, the conventional oily cosmetics include a large amount of oil components. For this reason, they have disadvantages in view of sensation in use, such as a sticky sensation and an oily sensation, which oil-based type products inherently provide, poor extendibility, poor spreadability, and the like.

In order to overcome these disadvantages, as one method, an attempt in which an oil agent providing a low oiliness sensation, such as a low viscosity silicone oil, is added has been carried out. As a product in which a low viscosity silicone oil is added to a solid cosmetic, a stick cosmetic in which a silicone oil having a viscosity of not more than 100 cs is added in an amount ranging from 15 to 50% by weight (Japanese Unexamined Patent Application, First Publication No. Sho 60-248604) is known.

However, even if an oil agent providing a low oiliness sensation is added, the oiliness which the oil base has is not sufficiently removed. In particular, a low viscosity silicone oil, per se, has little stickiness, and provides a refreshing sensation. However, if it is added to a common oil base, it cannot provide a refreshing sensation. In addition, it has a poor compatibility with an oil base, and for this reason, it is difficult to stably maintain the resultant cosmetic. In addition, in this case, the cosmetic is not sufficiently satisfied in view of smooth spreadability during

application and good finishing.

In general, an oily cosmetic has a large amount of an oil agent, and for this reason, poor finishing during application is exhibited. In order to improve this point, attempts such as increasing a ratio of the powders added in the composition, or adding a large amount of an oil agent having adhesiveness and a solid oil agent to produce cosmetics have been made. However, the cosmetics exhibit poor spreadability with poor smoothness during application, and therefore, sufficiently satisfactory products cannot be produced.

[Means for Solving the Problems]

As a result of diligent research in order to produce an oily cosmetic providing a superior sensation in use and exhibiting good cosmetic durability, in view of the circumstances described above, the present inventor discovered that an oily cosmetic produced by combining a silicone composition with a specific combination, an oil agent having a compatibility with the silicone composition, and a cosmetic powder, satisfies the requirements described above, thus completing the present invention.

That is, the present invention provides a cosmetic powder and an oily cosmetic characterized by comprising a cosmetic base which comprises a silicone composition including a high viscosity silicone and a low viscosity silicone oil, and comprises a solid oil agent having a compatibility with the silicone composition.

The cosmetic base of the present invention is formed by comprising, as essential components, a silicone composition composed of a high viscosity silicone and of a low viscosity silicone [sic], and a solid oil agent having a compatibility with the silicone composition.

The high viscosity silicone employed in the present invention is a silicone having a degree of polymerization so that a viscosity exceeds 1,000,000 cs, such as a dimethylpolysiloxane having a degree of polymerization of

3,000 or more. As examples thereof, mention may be made of ShinEtsu Silicone KE-76 BS (produced by ShinEtsu Chemical Co., Ltd.), TSE 200A (produced by Toshiba Silicone Co., Ltd.), and the like.

In addition, the low viscosity silicone oil is not particularly restricted, and those having a viscosity of approximately 50 cs or less can be suitably employed. If the amount thereof is relatively small because of using it for dissolving the high viscosity silicone described above (for example, within 5.0% by weight based on the concentration of the final product), those having a viscosity of approximately 100 cs or less may be employed. This is based on the reasons why as a result of employing a large amount of one having a higher viscosity, oily feeling to the touch is provided, and therefore, it tends to provide an unfavorable sensation in use. In addition, as examples of a low viscosity silicone oil, mention may be made of a straight-chain dimethylpolysiloxane having a low degree of polymerization, a methylphenylpolysiloxane, a cyclic octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane, a decamethylcyclopentasiloxane, and the like. The silicone oils described above are employed alone or in combination with two or more kinds thereof by appropriately selecting these.

The silicone composition is prepared by mixing the high viscosity silicone with the low viscosity silicone oil, and dissolving the mixture to be uniform. In this case, the mixing ratio of the high viscosity silicone and the low viscosity silicone oil (weight) may be selected so that the ratio is not more than 1/4. If the amount of the high viscosity silicone is increased by exceeding the ratio, it is difficult to easily add it as an appropriate viscous product when a final product is produced. In addition, solubility during mixing with other oil agents may become poor in some cases.

In the present invention, the solid oil agent is added

for preparation of the cosmetic, in addition to the silicone composition described above. It is necessary to employ a solid oil agent having a compatibility with the silicone composition. That is, if a solid oil agent having a compatibility with the silicone composition is not employed, poor mixing properties are exhibited, deposition of the high viscosity silicone or separation of the solid oil agent occur during heating and dissolving steps, and a non-uniform condition is provided when a final product is produced. Therefore, it is not preferable in view of outer appearance and usability. As examples of solid oil agents having compatibility, that is, miscibility, with the silicone composition, mention may be made of, for example, a paraffin wax, a ceresin wax, a polyethylene wax, cetyl palmitate, a higher alcohol (cetanol), stearic acid, and the like.

The cosmetic powders added to the cosmetic base are not particularly limited, and extender pigments, inorganic white pigments, inorganic colored pigments, organic pigments, organic powders, pearlucent agents, and the like, can be employed therefor. As examples thereof, mention may be made of, for example, talc, kaolin, mica, magnesium carbonate, calcium carbonate, magnesium silicate, magnesium aluminum silicate, silica, titanium oxide, zinc oxide, red iron oxide, yellow iron oxide, black iron oxide, ultramarine blue, Prussian blue, tar pigments, nylon powders, polyethylene powders, methyl methacrylate powders, styrene powders, polytetrafluoroethylene powders, silk powders, crystalline cellulose, starch, titanium mica, iron oxide titanium mica, bismuth oxychloride, and the like. The cosmetic powders are employed alone or in combination with two or more kinds thereof by selecting from among those described above, depending on cosmetic purposes. In addition, they may be added after they are subjected to conventional surface covering treatments.

The oily cosmetic of the present invention can be

produced by heating and dissolving the silicone composition produced as described above with other oil agents such as a solid oil agent, and the like, subsequently mixing it with powders which were previously mixed and pulverized to uniformly disperse them by means of a roller mill or the like, again heating the mixture to melt it, charging it into a container, and cooling it for molding.

The amount of each of the added components described above in the solid cosmetic of the present invention, produced as described above, preferably ranges based on the concentration of the final product as follows.

High viscosity silicone 0.1 to 20% by weight
Low viscosity silicone 20 to 93% by weight
Solid oil agent 2 to 40% by weight
Powder 5 to 60% by weight

Within the range of the concentration described above, the effects of the invention can be sufficiently exhibited. If the amount of the high viscosity silicone is greatly reduced, smooth spreadability during application and good finishing cannot be provided. On the other hand, if the amount of the high viscosity silicone is greatly increased, a heavy spreading sensation is provided during application, the solubility in the oil agent is impaired, or the viscosity is increased, and thereby, blending becomes difficult.

In addition, if the amount of the low viscosity silicone oil is greatly reduced, a ratio of the high viscosity silicone is increased, and blending becomes difficult.

Furthermore, if the amount of the solid oil agent is greatly reduced, running out during use is observed, deformation occurs, and therefore, it is difficult to use it. On the other hand, if the amount of the solid oil agent is greatly increased, a large shrinkage during solidification is observed, and poor adhesiveness during application is observed since the product is too hard.

In addition, if the amount of the cosmetic powder is

greatly decreased, make-up effects cannot be anticipated. On the other hand, if the amount of the cosmetic powder is greatly increased, a powdery impression is provided, or spreadability is impaired.

In the oily cosmetic of the present invention, in addition to the essential components described above, perfumes, preservatives, UV absorbing agents, surfactants, antioxidants, polymer compounds, oil agents, components for use in beautifying the skin, and the like, can be added within a range which does not impair the effects of the present invention.

[Examples]

In the following, the present invention is described in detail, with reference to Examples.

Example 1

Oily foundations having the compositions shown in Table 1 were produced. The produced oily foundations were subjected to sensory evaluation in view of a sensation in use and cosmetic durability. The results thereof are shown in Table 2. (Compositions)

Table 1

Component		Produ	ct of the	present	Comparative produc		roduct
		invent	on				
		1	2	3	1	2	3
Low viscosity	Methylphenylpolysiloxane	5	20	37.5	20	20	32
silicone oil	Dimethylpolysiloxane (5 cs)	28	16	2	20	16	-
	Dimethylpolysiloxane (10 cs)	-	· -	-	-	-	8
High viscosity silicone oil	Silicone KE-76BS *	7	4	0.5	-	-	-
Oil agent	Paraffin wax	12	12	12	12	12	12
J	Neopentyl glycol diisooctanoate	3	3	3	3	3	3
· .	Polybutene **	-	-	-	-	4	-
Powder	Titanium oxide	30	30	30	30	30	30
	Red iron oxide	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Yellow iron oxide	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
	Black iron oxide	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
	Talc	5	5	5	5	5	5
	Titanium mica	5	5	5	5	5	5

(Preparation Method)

Step A: A high viscosity silicone is dissolved in a low viscosity silicone oil.

Step B: The mixture obtained in step A and an oil agent are heated and are dissolved.

Step C: The mixture obtained in step B and powders which are previously mixed and pulverized are mixed, and the mixture is uniformly dispersed by means of a roller mill.

Step D: The mixture obtained in step C was heated and melted, and was subsequently defoamed. Subsequently, this is charged into a container, is cooled, and is molded.

Table 2

Category	Evaluation	1				
	Product of	f the presen	t invention	Compa	arative p	roduct
	1	2	3	1	2	3
Smoothness during application	- 0	0	0	Δ	×	Δ
Rich impression	0	0	0	×	, ×	×
Good finishing	0	0	0	Δ	0	Δ
Cosmetic durability	0	0	0	×	Δ	×

Evaluation criteria: \bigcirc Superior \bigcirc Good \triangle Slightly poor \times Inferior

As is apparent from the results shown in Table 2, the products 1 to 3 of the present invention exhibited smooth spreadability during application, provided a rich impression, provided superior feeling to the touch with good finishing, and exhibited superior cosmetic durability. On the other hand, the case in which a high viscosity silicone was not employed (Comparative products 1 and 3), poor smoothness during application was exhibited, a rich impression was not provided,

^{*} Degree of polymerization = 3,000 to 7,000

^{**} Molecular weight = 2,300

satisfactory effects in view of good finishing and cosmetic durability could not be obtained. Even if a low silicone oil was employed alone without using a high viscosity silicone to produce a product (Comparative product 3) having a viscosity with the similar degree to that of Product 3 of the present invention, the same effects as described above were obtained. In addition, in the case of adding a polybutene having a high viscosity (Comparative product 2), good finishing during application was enhanced, but smooth spreadability and a rich impression were not provided, and poor cosmetic durability was provided.

Example 2: Lipstick (Compositions)

Table 3

	Product of the	Comparative	Comparative
	present invention	product 4	product 5
(1) Dimethylpolysiloxane (5 cs)	13	15	50
(2) Methylphenylpolysiloxane (15 cs)	37	37	•
(3) Silicone KE-76BS	2	-	-
(4) Ceresin wax	9	9	5
(5) Polyethylene wax	. 4	4	4
(6) Candelilla wax	-	-	6
(7) Kaolin	25	25	25
(8) Red No. 202	10	10	10

(Preparation Method)

Step A: Components (1) to (3) are mixed and the mixture is dissolved.

Step B: Components (4) to (6) are added to the mixture obtained in step A, and this is heated and is dissolved. Step C: Components (7) and (8) are added to the mixture obtained in step B, and the mixture is uniformly dispersed by means of a roller mill.

Step D: The mixture is defoamed, and is charged into a mold

in the form of a stick. This is cooled to mold it. Table 4

Evaluation category	Product of the	Comparative	Comparative
	present invention	product 4	product 5
Smoothness during application	0	Δ	×
Rich impression during application	0	×	×
Good finishing during application	. 0	Δ	0
Releasability from a container	©	0	×
Glossiness	©	0	×

Evaluation criteria:

O Good

 \triangle Slightly poor

× Inferior

In the product of the present invention and the comparative product 4, when the oil components were heated and dissolved, an extremely superior compatibility was exhibited, and the mixture was transparent and a uniform solution was produced. On the other hand, in the comparative product 5 (Example 3 of Japanese Unexamined Patent Application, First Publication No. S60-248604), a poor compatibility between the silicone composition and a solid oil agent was exhibited, and a condition in which the mixture was not partially dissolved was observed. In addition, even in the product after molding, as is apparent from the results shown in Table 4, the product of the present invention was a stick exhibiting smooth spreadability, providing a rich impression, providing good finishing, having good releasability from a container, and exhibiting great glossiness. On the other hand, the comparative product 4 provided poor smoothness during application, did not provide a rich impression, and provided poor finishing. In addition, the comparative product 5 had poor releasability from a container, crystals of the solid oils [sic] which were not mixed therewith were deposited on

the surface of the stick, and therefore, there were problems in view of an outer appearance. In addition, smooth spreadability and a rich impression were lacking.

Example	3:	Oily	ointment	type,	foundation	
(Composi	tior	1)	•	·		

Methylphenylpolysiloxane	31.5 (%)
neeny ipony strokane	31.3 (8)
Dimethylpolysiloxane (5 cs)	14
Silicone KE-76BS	3.5
Ceresin wax	7
Liquid paraffin	14
Titanium oxide	20
Red iron oxide	0.7
Yellow iron oxide	2.4
Black iron oxide	0.3
Talc	3.3
Titanium mica	3.3
(Preparation Method)	•

Preparation was carried out in accordance with Example 1.

The obtained product of the present invention provided smooth spreadability during application, provided a rich impression, provided good finishing, and exhibited good cosmetic durability.

Example 4: Stick foundation

(Composition)

Methylphenylpolysiloxane	10.9	(%)
Dimethylpolysiloxane (5 cs)	22.4	•
Silicone TSE-200A *	5.6	
Paraffin wax	16.8	
•		

Sorbitan sesquioleate 0.3

Titanium oxide 36 [sic]

Red iron oxide 1.2

Yellow iron oxide 4.

Black iron oxide		0.5
Talc		6
Titanium mica		6
* Degree of polymerization = 7,000	to	9,000
(Preparation Method)		

Preparation was carried out in accordance with Example 2.

The obtained product of the present invention provided smooth spreadability during application, provided a rich impression, provided good finishing, and exhibited good cosmetic durability. In addition, the product exhibited good releasability from the inner wall of the container.

Example 5: Stick eye shadow (Composition)

Methylphenylpolysiloxane	40 (%)
Decamethylpentasiloxane	2
Silicone KE-76BS	0.5
Paraffin wax	15
Candelilla wax	1
Squalane	1
Sorbitan sesquioleate	0.5
Iron oxide titanium mica	35
Blue No. 404	0.25
Talc	4.75
(Preparation Method)	

Preparation was carried out in accordance with Example 2.

The obtained product of the present invention provided smooth spreadability during application to eyelids, provided a rich impression, provided good finishing, and exhibited good releasability from the inner wall of the container.

Example 6: Stick blusher (Composition)

methylphenylpolysiloxane	J (8)
Dimethylpolysiloxane (5 cs)	48
Silicone KE-76BS	12
Polyethylene wax	15
Spermaceti wax	2
Neopentyl glycol diisooctanoate	3
Red No. 226	0.2
Yellow No. 401	0.1
Talc	5.7
Titanium mica	4
Nylon powder	5
(Preparation Method)	

Preparation was carried out in accordance with Example 2.

The obtained product of the present invention provided smooth spreadability during application, provided a rich impression, and provided good finishing. In addition, the product exhibited good releasability from the inner wall of the container.

[Effects of the Invention]

Mathylphenylpolysilovana

As described above, in the present invention, by employing a high viscosity silicone to form a silicone composition by combining a low viscosity silicone oil therewith, and selecting a solid oil agent having a compatibility with the silicone composition, the oily cosmetic with smooth spreadability, a rich impression, and superior feeling to the touch such as good finishing, which cannot be sufficiently obtained in conventional solid cosmetics or those in which a low viscosity silicone oil is added to the conventional solid cosmetics, can be provided. Furthermore, when the cosmetics are molded into a stick, they have good releasability from the container and have an outer appearance with a superior gloss.

[Kind of publication]

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AMENDMENTS (Voluntary)

December 7, 1994 (Heisei 6)

Director of the Japanese Patent Office

- Identification of the Case
 Japanese Patent Application No. Sho 63-110078
- Title of the InventionOily cosmetic
- Person Effecting Amendments
 Relationship: Applicant
 Name: Kose Corp.
- 4. Agent

Sanko ARIGA, Patent Attorney (6870)
Toshio TAKANO, Patent Attorney (7758)

- 5. Date of Amendment Order Voluntary
- 6. Object of Amendments Column of "Detailed Description of the Invention" in the Specification
- 7. Contents of the Amendments
- (1) In the specification, page 5, the second line from the bottom (page 3, line 30 in the English translation), "low

viscosity silicone" is amended to "low viscosity silicone oil".

- (2) In the specification, page 21, line 1 (page 10, line 34 in the English translation), "solid oils" is amended to "solid oil agents".
- (3) In the specification, page 22, the second line from the bottom (page 11, line 33 in the English translation), "Titanium oxide 36" is amended to "Titanium oxide 26".

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朝 熱 寒

1. 当明の名称

前铁化铣料

- 2. 俗評請求の報題
 - 1. 高柏佐シリコーンと飯粕館シリコーン油とからたるシリコーン組成物及びとのシリコーン組成物及でとのシリコーン組成物と相談性のある同型油剤を含有してなる化粧料あ剤薬びに化粧用効体を含有するとを帯像とする油性化粧料。
- 3. 鉛弱の詳細を説明

(虚業上の利用分野)

本類別は、前性化粧料に関し、さらに詳し くは並布時ののびがためらかで、コクがあり、 かさまりが良い等の優れた感触を有し、また、 ステイツク状に放形した時は警督との離版性 が良く、外質的ドンヤのおる優れた効性化粧料、特に固形化粧料に関するものである。 【発来の技術及びその課題】

植性化粧料は反属に対する付着力、被優力、 化粧質の耐水性などの点で使れた特性を有す るととから、広く使用されている。そして従 来の泊性化粧料は、一般に単個体摘もしくは な体値及び図体油からなる心性基剤、 あるい は ちらに 粘色ゲル化剤 を配合してゲル 化させ た 池性菌剤を用い、 これに 化性用粉体を混合、 分散させ、 個化、 成裂することにより 製造さ れている。

しかしまがら従来の面性化粧料は値分合有量が多いととから、値位メイプ製品幣有のべとつも既や値つはさを感じる、延び・抵がり

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が悪い等の欠点があつた。

これらの久点を改善するため、一つの方法として、袖つ様さの少ない他別、例えば低粧線シリコーン相を配合するととが行るわれてきた。そして監型化粧料に低點度シリニーン曲を配合したものとして、粘度100・以下のシリコーン抽を13~50重量等配合したステイック化粧料(特階略 60~248 GQ 4号)が知られている。

しかしながら、独つ度さの少ない溢剤を配合しても神性基剤の有する前つ度さは光分に 解説されない。特に低粘度シリコーン抽は、 それ自身ではべたつきが少なくさつはりした 感触を有するにもかかわらず、通常の法性者 剤に配合した場合、さつばり線を付与すると とができず、また独性基別との相響性が無いため化粧料を安定に維持することが困難であった。また、この場合、 独布等のなめらかなのびやかさまりの良さといった点でも充分消 足できるものではなかった。

一般に指性化粧料は簡別含む量が多いため に当布時のかさまりが悪く、この点を良くす るために、程成中の粉体の配合比率を多くし たり、付着性のある部別や因数機形を多く配 合したりして誤製することが行なわれてきた。 しかし、これらは歯布時のまめらかをのびに 欠け、完分満足し得るものな得られていなか つた。

(銀題を解決するための手段) 本発明者らは、上脳実質に個み、使用監が

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優れ、かつ化粧くずれしたくい抽性化粧料を 得べく概意研究をおとなつた類果、特定の組 合せのシリコーン組成物、これに相響性のあ る抽剤及び化粧用粉体を組み合せて得た植性 化粧料は上記要求を満足したものであるとと を見出し、本発明を完成した。

すなわち、本発明は、高粘性シリコーンと 低粘度シリコーン語とからをるシリコーン組 成物及びとのシリニーン組成物と相談性心あ る関型油剤を含有してなる化粧料基剤並びに 化粧用物体を含有することを整散とする抽性 化粧料を提供するものである。

本発明の化粧料を粉は、高粘性シリコーン と低粘度シリコーンとからなるシリコーン組 成物及びこのシリコーン組成物と相溶性のも る間型謝剤を必須に含有してまるものである。本妈別で用いる高粘性シリローンとしては、粘度が100万のを上まわるような至合変を有するものであり、食合版が3000以上のジメテルポリシロギサン、例えば信息シリコーンKB-7688(信息化学工業機制)やISE
2004(東芝シリコーン機製)等が挙げられる

また、低船変シリコーン物は、等に最定されるものではないが、粘硬50で軽度以下のものであれば存進に使用し得る。但し、との低船度シリコーン物は韓記した高粘性シリコーンの保存のために配合されるものであつて使用量が比較的少さい場合(例えば最終製品機変あたり、502費金以内)には、106

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○の職能以下のものであつても何ら夢支えない。
とれば高粘度になるにつれ、それを多量に用いた結果として慇懃的に値つほさが生じ、便用 感上好ましくない方向となるからである。
そして低粒度とリコーン値としては低量合度
始状のジメチルポリンロギサン、メチルフェニルポリンロギサン。 現状のオクタメテルシクロテトクシロギサン。 がカメテルシクロテトクシロギサン、 がカメテルシクロマンチンロギンと があいる 電量 観 と を選 重 観 訳上を選 重 選 訳して 居いられる。

シリコーン組成物の調製は、高粘性シリコーンを低格度シリコーン制と混合、必然し、 均一とますことだよりかこなわれる。この報 合、高粘性シリコーンと低格質シリコーン植 との協合割合(重量)は1 / 4 以下で任果に 設定すればよい。この割合を超えて高粘性シ リコーンが多くなると最終製品を調製するに 頼し、適度な粘鉛物として容易に配合し難く なり、主た他の消別との混合を解性が悪くな る場合がある。

本発明代かいては、上記シリョーン組成物に加えて観報は利を配合して機利せられるが、シリコーン組成物と相談他のある問題連制を用いることが必要である。すをわち、相談代のある風型相利を選択して使用しないと、混れ性が悪く、加型を繋げて高む性シリョーンの析点や固型油剤の分離が生じ、最終製品となり、外額的にもなた時代も不等一次移となり、外額的にもなた使用性の両からも好きしくない。このよれ使用性の両からも好きしくない。

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うな、シリコーン組成物と報形性、すなわち 混和性のある問題指刺としては、例えばペラ フインワンクス、セレンンワッタス、ポリェ チレンワンクス、ペルミチン酸セチル、高致 ブルコール(セメノール)、ステアリン酸等 が挙げられる。

次に化粧料基剤中に設加。配合される化粧 用物体としては、毎に限定されるものではないが、体質銀料、無限自己銀料、無限有色銀料、有限銀末、ペール剤等が使用可能であり、具体的には、メルタ。 カオリン、マイガ、炭酸マグネシウム、炭酸カルシウム、ケイ酸マグネシウム、ケイ酸アルミニウムマクネンウム, シリカ、酸化チャン、酸化 延知、ペンガラ、黄酸化飲、無限化鉄、グンショウ、 コンジョウ、メール合果、サイロン粉末、ポリニテレン章、メテルノメアクリレート粉末、ステレンパウダー、ポリテトラフルオロエチレンパウダー、シルクパウダー、結晶セルロース、デンプン、異母デメン、故化鉄器母チメン、オキシ塩化ピスマス等が挙げられる。これらの中から一種または二種以上を選択して出りのれ、また公知の表面被覆処理を施すなどで配合してもよい。

本発明の油性化粧料は、まず、前記の如く して得られたシリコーン組成物を固載的別等 の他の拍剤と加温さ新した後、予め混合影響 した特体と混合してロールミル等で約一分散 し、将び加温監禁して容器に充填、合却して

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収型するととにより掲載される。

新くして移られる本発明の個型化粧料中に おける上記名配合成分量は、好ましくは最終 製品温度あたり次の通りである。

高粘性シリコーン

41~20重量多

低粘度シリコーン液

R 0 ~ 9 3 重量务

低型四利

2~40盆量多

19 44

5~5の宝量場

上記機麼 範囲内であれば本発明の効果が十分に達成し 刊る。高粘性シリコーンが少なすぎると途 布 時のなめらか なのび やかさまりの 良さが感じられず、また、高粘性シリコーン が多すぎると 魚 市時に のび が 重く なつたり、 油利中での 君 解性が 悪く なつたり、 粘性が高くなつて配合しづらくなつたりする。

づらく でる。 変に固数預別が少なすぎると使用中に能れ出 たり、型くずれしたりして使用しづらく。一方。

また、低粘度シリコーン油が少なすぎると

高船性シリコーンの割合が多くなり、配合し、

周型 前剤が多すぎると関化時の収縮が大きく。 また固すぎて釜 布時のつきが少さくなる。 更にまた、化蛇用粉体が少なすぎるとメー

キャップ効果が額待できず、また化粧用粉体 が多すぎると初つ何くなつたり、のびが悪く なつたりする。

本発明の抽性化粧料には、前配必貨収分の 色に、本発明の効果を結びえい範囲で替載、 筋系剂、減外越吸収剤、界面指性剤、酸化防 止剤、高分子化合物、油剤、美飢用成分等を

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添加することができる。

(突施例)

次に実施例を繋げ、本発明を更に許しく歌 明する。

英胞侧 1

(級化示す組成に使い、面性ファンダーションを研製した。 得られた歯性アアンダーションについて、その使用感及び化粧もちについて官能評価を行かつた。 との結果は第 2 表に示す。

(組成)

以下余白

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		*	本验明品	:		光黄品	
		<u>-</u>	2		-	~	•
	となる はっており となる ながく	<u>.</u>	2 0	37.5	2 0	0 ¥	8 2
個人したかん	シャコーン部 タメチャがり アロキサン(500)	- C	=	~	9	4)
	(**001)	1	· ,	1		i	#
グーローグ	*8897-83V	4	7	6.0	-	_	1
	A9747570 AT	12	12	12	12	12	12
	シインドクボン原ネギルシングルグリコード		87	-			•
	なんかんな	_1_	i	ı		+	ı
	現代チェン・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・	9.0	_				
	のたくぞ	_		•			
-	女教化教	9 #	<u>.</u>		•	•	•
	建設分款	4					
·• ·	***	•					
• ,	ベラル型間	8	<u>.</u>	**.	,	 ·	

据 二

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▲重合後 3.000~2.000

4* 分子量 2:00

(製法)

工程はこ為結性シリコーンを鉄粘度シリコ

ーン館に容易する。.

工程B:工程1で存た紹合物と油剤とを加

温粒解する。

工程に、工程Bで将た限合物とテめ係合物

砕した物体とを混合し、ロールミ

ルで均一分数する。

工程D:工程Cで様た区合物を加品励解し、

脱海侵容器に光模し、冷却して放

迎する。

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実施例2 ヌティックロ紅

もちらややおおものであつたか

(超度)

第2级

	T	野 値·							
東 日	本	本発明品		Щ					
	1	2	3	1	2	3			
旅布時のためらかざ	0	•	٩	Δ	×	۵			
黄布時のコク	0	0	0	×	×	×			
かさまりの良さ	69	©	Ο.	_	Ø	_			
化粧もち	Ø	Ð	0	×	_	×			

評価逃準:◎ 非常に良い

O Au

ム ヤヤ劣る

× 強い

第2次の結果から明らかせ如く、本発明系 1~3は、強布時になめらかにのび、コクが あり、かつかさまりの点さに優れた感触を有

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100

旗3段

·		
本發明品	比較品4	比較品 5
13	1 5	50
37	3 7	_
2	· - -	-
	9	6
4	4	
-	-	6
2 5	2 5	2 5
10	10	10
	13 37 2 6 4 25	37 27 2 - 6 9 4 4 - 25 25

(数数)

工程 A: (1)~(3)を基合管房する。

工者B:工程Aで待られた協会物に(1)~(6)

を加えて効能器解する。

工程C:工程Bで扱られた協合物に例。®

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を設加し、ロールミルで対一に分

飲する。

工程D: 協商後メティック型に流し込み、 冷却して成型する。

第4表

A 8	本発明品	比較品 4	比較品 5
養和時のなめらかさ	0	_	×
生布時のコク	•	×	×
造布時のかさすりの良さ	0	۵	0
客殺との難型性	Ø	0	×
24	9	0	×

弁価書章 ②:非常に良い

0: Av

ム:ヤヤタる

-19-

に協称したかつた関体的の結晶が出てしまい、 外親上関鍵のあるものでもつた。 さらに、 ま めらかをのびやコクもたいものであつた。 実施例 3 泊性軟膏型ファンデーション (組収)

•	
メチルフ エニルポリシロキサン	a € 5 (%)
シメチルポリシロキサン(8cm)	14
・ シリコーンKE-76BB	2.6
セレシンワウクス	7
徒動パラフイン	14
献化チタン	2 0
ベンガラ	Q 7
黄献化鉄	2.4
黑微化鉄	0. 8
320	3.1

×:悪い

- E B -

集化デタン

3. 8

(製法)

実施例1に楽じて開発した。

得られた本苑別品は、並布明ののびがなめ らかで、コノがおつてきさまりが良く、 化粧 もちのほいものであつた。

突筋例4 ステイツタ状ファンデーション

(組成)

メテルフェニルポリシロギサン	, i û s (6)
シメチルポリシロキテン(500)	124
*A603-2874-CUV	5.6
ペラナインワツタス	166
セスキオレイン 酸ソルビメン	0. 8
酸化チタン	8 0
ペンガラ	

1 of 1

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	* _	10	08 T 1 - 200200(1)
實際化鉄	4.5	シリコーンKI-79BS	0. 5
承徵化鉄	0. 5	パラフインワックス	1 5
* ~ 1	6	キャンデリタロウ	1
高母チタン	G	スクワラン	1 ;
+ 重合股 7.000~20	0 0	セスキオレイン酸ソルビタン	0. 5
(製法)		徴化禁製母チタン	3 5
突別例 2 に 準じて調 製し	Æ ¢	青色40 ←每	G. Z. D
得られた本語明品は、魚	布時ののびがなめ	310	4.7 5
らかでコクがあり、おさま	りが良く、化粧も	(製法)	•
ちも只好なものであつた。	また、容器の内臓	突施例2に単じて掲載し	. to
との型離れも良いものでき	つた。	得与れた本発明品は險。	、魚布する時はなめ
実施例5 ステインク株プ	イシャドウ	らかにのび、コクがきつ	ておさまりが良く。
(超成)		メテイツク容 静の内眦と	の型離れ揺も良いも
メチルンエニルポリシロキサン	4 a (%)	むでも クた。	
デカメチネシタロペンタシロギサ	v 2	実施例り ステイツク状	水水缸

(組成)

~ <i>~</i> .	
メチェフエニルポリンロキサン	5 (%)
シメチルポリンロやサン(5 c s)	4 6
シリコーンKモー18 B 8	1 2
ポリエテレンワックス	1 5
ゲイロウ	2
シイソオクタン酸キオペンケルグリコール	8
添色226号	0. 2
費色403号	0, 1
327	ii. 7
観燈チメン	, 4
ナイコンパクダー	5

(奴依)

実施例2に悪じて関製した。

得られた本発明品は、並布剛はなめらかだ

ものでもつた。またステイツク容器の内盤と の型能れ佐も良いものであつた。

[発明の効果]

以上詳述した如く、本発明は、高粘性シリ コーンを用い、とれを低粘度シリコーン袖と 組み合わせてシリコーン観风物となし、しか もこれと相群性のある固要油剤を選択するこ とによつて、従来の国遊化粧料や、とれ化単 K低粘度シリコーン油を配合しただけでは構 足しえをかつた、のびがなめらかで、コクが あり、おもすりが良い特の思熱が非常に優れ た拍性化粧料を提供できたのである。さらに、 ステインク状に成形した時は寒器との難型性 が良く、外親的につやのある低れたものであ

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& 0

以。」

出顧人 株式会社 小林コーセー 代那人 弁理士 有 賀 三 等 弁理士 高 野 登高端 弁理士 小 野 暑 夫

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1 of 1

特闘平1-283209

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J 9051-4C

P 9051-4C

帕 楠 匠 書(泉泉)

茅城6年12月7日

新游序長官 高島 阜 殿

1、事件の尖示 昭和63年物遊網路110078号

2、無明心名称 **独企化批料**

8. 検正をする各 事件との関係 出順人 名 私 株式会社コーセー

4.代 堰 人

住 所 東京都中央区日本植人旅海1丁目3番6号(〒103) 共同セル 相談(3089)090(1037) 氏 名 (6870) 作品土 名 貫 三 発工しま 住 房 闶 Ł 氏 名 (7756) 弁理士 高 野 登亭

5. 特压命令の目付 命 矣

6、前正の対象 明和後の「角限の詳細な説明」の他

?。新正の内容 (i) 明報書中、第5頁、下から終2行 「低站区シリコーン」とあるそ、 「抵給使シリコーン油」と質定する。 (注) 隋釈書中、終21頁、第1行 「個体物」とあるを、 「四型柏梨」と訂正する。 (3) 明柳書中、第22頁、下から第2行 「敵仏テタン 38, 2352. 「酸化チタン 26」と対正する。